



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### PRODUCTION UP

Recent production figures show that the United States has almost fully recovered from a recession which affected the economy last year. In March of 1958, U. S. steel production amounted to only 5,700,000 metric tons. During the same period, Russia produced 4,600,000 metric tons, coming closer than ever before to U. S. output.

Last month, however, American steel production rose to almost 11,000,000 tons, leaving Russia far behind at a figure of 5,000,000.

### IT REALLY CURVES

Department of Commerce scientists believe they have ended the argument as to whether or not a pitcher can actually curve a baseball. Careful measurements disclosed that a baseball, on its trip from the pitcher's mound to the batter's box, can curve as much as 17½ inches.

### RUSSIA AIDS IRAQ

Iraq recently canceled a contract with Great Britain for the building of a steel plant in Baghdad. The contract was then awarded to the Soviet Union, which has so far agreed to build 25 such plants throughout Iraq.

The move was part of a general trend by the Iraqi government to work closely with Moscow. Many businesses operated by U. S. and British citizens have been closed down during recent months. Only 914 Americans remain in Baghdad and northern Iraq as compared to approximately 1,800 last summer.

### GOING TO MOSCOW

Britain's famous World War II commander, Field Marshal Montgomery, plans to visit Moscow for 2 days at the end of this month. The purpose of the visit is to discuss cold war tensions with Soviet leaders.



Montgomery

Editorial comment in the British press has been quite critical of the proposed trip. Because Montgomery has had little diplomatic experience, there is some fear that harm could result from his dealings with Russian officials.

### NEW ARMY MEALS

The soldier of the future will probably prepare his own meals during periods in the field. Dehydrated foods for the armed forces are now being produced in laboratories, and will soon undergo field tests.

Chicken and rice, meat loaf, chili con carne, and a variety of other dishes can be produced by merely adding warm water to a dehydrated substance, letting it soak for 20 minutes.



WHERE can they go? This serious and tragic question is still unanswered.

## The World's Refugees

Flight of Tibetans Is Calling Attention to Other Homeless Millions in Lands Around the Globe

THROUGH the passes of the towering Himalaya Mountains, more than 18,000 Tibetans have streamed into India, Nepal, and Bhutan in recent weeks. They have been fleeing Chinese communist troops who have ruthlessly asserted the authority of Red China's government in the remote mountain region that has always run its own affairs.

Among those crossing from Tibet into India was the Dalai Lama, the man whom Tibetans regard as both their monarch in government and their religious leader. He and his followers have joined—temporarily, at least—the millions of unfortunates to whom we apply the name of "refugees."

These homeless people are found near all the world's trouble spots. How they can be resettled is today a serious global problem.

No one knows how many refugees there are in the world today. Estimates vary from 2,500,000 upward. The fact is that accurate totals are not available on the homeless in many areas. Moreover, it is often not possible to say exactly when a person stops being a refugee and is considered a newly settled resident. A quick swing around the world will, however, indicate the scope of the problem.

**Europe and Mideast.** In Europe, there are still many people who have been homeless since World War II. These "displaced persons"—or DP's, as they are often called—originally numbered 8,000,000. They have all been resettled except several thousand who, because of sickness, old age, or other reasons, have not been able to acquire permanent homes.

In addition, thousands of people in recent years have entered West Germany from communist East Germany and registered as refugees. Many more have slipped across the border without having registered. In all, it is believed that there are nearly 175,000 refugees in western Europe.

In the Middle East lands are about 1,000,000 Arab refugees. Many of them fled Palestine in 1948 at the time of the war between the Arabs and the Jews, just after Israel had been created as a nation by the UN. Most of these refugees live in crowded camps in Jordan, Syria, and Egypt.

Into Israel have come close to 900,000 refugees since World War II. At first, the newcomers were mostly from central Europe. Later there was a large influx of Jews from Arab countries. In recent weeks, many Romani-

(Concluded on page 6)

## Important Terms In World's News

By Knowing What They Mean We Can Better Interpret Current Happenings

DEMOCRACY, communism, capitalism, socialism, imperialism—such words appear constantly in the news. The more we know about their meaning, the better we can understand, interpret, and discuss current developments.

On the other hand, if we are hazy as to the meaning of frequently used political and economic terms, we are likely to be misled by what we read or hear about major national and world problems.

This article discusses a number of expressions that every citizen should understand clearly.

### Democracy

In general, this term means "rule by the people." It can be applied to various kinds of governments—so long as the final authority in each case rests with the voters.

A "pure" democracy is one where public questions are settled by direct popular vote. New England's town meetings are an example. At these gatherings, the citizens take up local problems and vote on what to do about them. But such an arrangement is suitable only for small communities.

**Representative government**, wherein the people act through elected spokesmen, enables larger communities and whole nations to enjoy democracy. Free countries of the world have found many ways in which representative governments can operate.

A **parliamentary system**, for instance, is used in Canada, Britain, and numerous other lands. Under it, the chief executive (usually known as a "prime minister" or "premier") is chosen by the legislative body. So he represents the party—or combination of parties—that controls the parliament.

If the chief executive gets into a major disagreement with the lawmakers

(Continued on page 2)



IT'S GUARANTEED in a democracy



KNOWING their meaning is necessary for serious, intelligent study

## Vital Terms in the News

(Continued from page 1)

ers, he either resigns or calls upon the voters to choose a new legislative body. Thus, when the system works properly, there can be no serious deadlock between parliament and prime minister—between the legislative and executive branches of the government.

In certain nations where the parliamentary plan is used, however, there are so many political groups that no single party can hold a majority among the lawmakers. The chief executive must then keep the support of several different groups if he is to remain in power.

Governments that work under such conditions are often weak and unstable. But Britain and Canada—each with 2 strong "major parties"—face almost no trouble in this connection. Various other nations, including the Scandinavian lands, find great stability in a parliamentary arrangement. Certain countries such as France, on the other hand, have had difficulty.

"Check-and-balance system" is the term often used in describing our American form of representative government. The President of the United States and members of Congress are elected to serve for definite lengths of time. The Chief Executive cannot call for a new congressional election whenever he pleases. Congress cannot drive a President from office except through impeachment and conviction, and no Chief Executive has ever been removed in this way.

The check-and-balance pattern was deliberately created by the men who drew up our Constitution. They believed that, if the various branches of government checked one another, none could become too powerful or tyrannical. Most Americans still regard this system as best for our purposes, in spite of the deadlocks which sometimes occur when the President and Congress seriously disagree.

**Republic:** A nation where (1) the people rule through elected representatives and (2) there is no monarch,

such as a king or emperor. (A country like Britain, with democracy under a monarch, is known as a **constitutional—or limited—monarchy**.)

It is often pointed out that some republics are not very democratic. But the country is not a *true* republic unless final authority is exercised by the voters. Certainly it is inaccurate for communists to use such terms as *republic* and *democracy* in speaking of Soviet-dominated lands where the people have no power.

● **President Eisenhower**, at a recent press conference, summed up the American idea of democracy as follows: "I believe the government of the United States is responsive to the will of the people, and certainly we pray it always will be. It doesn't try to make itself the power that rules and governs the lives, the ambitions, and aspirations of our people."

### Dictatorship

This form of government goes by many different names. In Germany under Adolf Hitler, it was called **nazism**. In Italy under Benito Mussolini, it was **fascism**. In the Soviet Union under Nikita Khrushchev, it is an essential feature of **communism**.

Some dictatorships are harsher than others. If the government controls practically all activities of the people, the system may be called **totalitarian**.

In any case, the people under a dictatorship have no real voice in their government. The nation is controlled by one leader or a small group. There is nearly always a single political party, headed by the dictator and his aides. No opposition party can exist.

If elections are held, they are merely for propaganda purposes. The people have no real chance to select their officials. In the typical Soviet election there is a single slate of candidates—that approved by the communist bosses—and voters must endorse it.

Freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and other liberties which are

regarded as essential in democratic countries are either curtailed or nonexistent in dictatorships. If a person is accused of crime, he has no guarantee of a fair trial.

Young people have far less opportunity to select their own careers in dictatorial countries like Russia than in democratic nations. The government, in many cases, tells them what lines of work to follow.

### Capitalism

This economic system may also be called **private—or free—enterprise**. It prevails in the United States, Canada, and many other countries of the free world.

In America, private persons or corporations own nearly all farms, factories, mines, railways, telegraph and telephone lines, newspapers, retail stores, and other businesses.

Of course, as President Eisenhower recently commented, "there is no such thing as *pure* competitive free enterprise." Our federal government operates the post offices, produces a considerable amount of electricity, and has been playing a major role in the early development of the atomic power industry. States and cities likewise own and manage a few enterprises. But *most* economic activities are in private hands.

Privately owned businesses are not entirely free of public regulation. In time of war crisis, the government wields far-reaching control over industry. Even in peacetime, it maintains considerable supervision over the business life of the nation. It exerts a great deal of control—for example—over banks, railways, and airlines.

In general, however, America acts on the belief that it can be stronger, more productive, and more prosperous through private initiative and free enterprise than through any other means, so government interferes a *minimum* with industry.

### Government Ownership

**Communism**, as it now operates, involves 2 main features: (1) extensive government ownership, and (2) dictatorial rule.

In Russia, the government owns and manages farms, factories, railways, mines, stores, and nearly all other businesses. In some cases the people themselves are supposed to own

farms and industrial enterprises "collectively," but in effect they are still employees of the state. They run these enterprises as the government tells them.

People are allowed to hold personal property, and farmers may have small garden plots to handle as they wish, but state ownership and management is the general rule.

**Socialism and collectivism** are broad, general names for any system of widespread government ownership. They apply both to communism and to the systems of state ownership that exist in certain democratic nations.

Great Britain's economy, for example, is to a considerable extent socialistic. Railways and canals, most airlines, and the coal industry—among other things—are governmentally owned and operated.

But there is a vital difference between British socialism and Soviet communism. Public decisions in Great Britain are made by *democratic* rather than *dictatorial* methods. The people there, and in other nations that follow similar patterns, have political freedoms like ours.

The British government, for instance, did not take over industries until a majority in the Parliament, elected by a majority of the people, decided upon such a course. Those who believed in government control of industry did not think of staging a revolution, in which private property would be taken from the owners by force.

Hence the British government, while owning a number of the nation's large industries, remains *politically democratic*. The people choose their officials in free elections.

(If socialism can exist under democratic rule, as in Britain, then can private enterprise exist under dictatorship? Not very freely. A dictatorial government always exercises strict control over a nation's industries, even when it doesn't seize them outright. That is what occurred in Nazi Germany under Hitler and in fascist Italy under Mussolini, before World War II.)

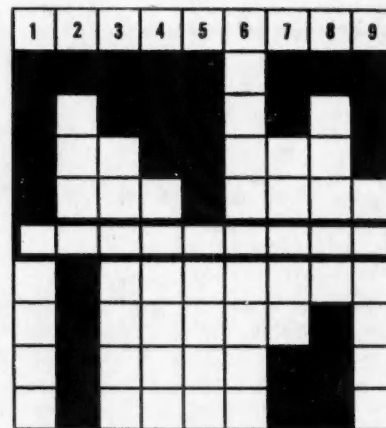
### Nationalism

This term refers to a movement that is sweeping vast portions of the world. Nationalism is a drive for independence, among peoples whose lands are—in one way or another—controlled by foreign powers. This

## PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a geographic formation in Asia.

- One of two capital cities of the Netherlands.
- Name of German party which was led by Adolf Hitler.
- Britain's main lawmaking body is the House of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Prominent Cuban leader visiting our country.
- The House of \_\_\_\_\_ is the upper chamber of Britain's parliament.
- An economic system which differs from capitalism.
- A nation which has hundreds of thousands of Arab refugees.
- Our curbs on \_\_\_\_\_ imports have caused a strain with Cuba.
- A nation which has absorbed nearly 900,000 refugees from 38 lands since World War II.



### Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Petroleum. VERTICAL: 1. Peru; 2. diversify; 3. Haiti; 4. Brazil; 5. coffee; 6. Bulgaria; 7. Andes; 8. USA; 9. Mexico.



force, or idea, exerts tremendous influence on political life in regions that are still under colonial rule or have just recently emerged from it.

**Imperialism, or colonialism**, is what the nationalists oppose. It is the policy under which a powerful nation seeks to hold or gain control (political or economic) over peoples outside its own homeland.

America, Britain, France, and various other nations of the free world have, in earlier times, acquired colonial territories far from home. Many people in Africa and Asia—with encouragement from Russia and Red China—now attack these free-world nations as being "imperialistic." But here is the record:

Since World War II, the United States has given full independence to the Philippines, and self-government to Puerto Rico. It has admitted Alaska and Hawaii to the federal Union on a basis of complete equality with the other 48 states. Britain has granted full independence to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, and Ghana; and is in the process of freeing several other territories. France (after a bitter struggle, it must be admitted) is granting self-government to a number of her colonial lands.

Meanwhile, Russia and Red China have built a communist empire that extends from the Pacific Ocean to central Europe. When Hungary tried to escape from that empire in 1956, and when Tibet tried to escape within the last few weeks, ruthless measures were taken to crush the revolts.

This evidence indicates that Russia and Red China, rather than the free-world powers, are the real imperialists today. —By TOM MYER

## KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 8, column 3.

1. *Caustic* (kaws'tik) criticism was directed at the governor's proposal. (a) mild (b) sharp (c) much.

2. The motorcade took a *circutous* (sir-kū'tūs) route from the airport to the city hall. (a) direct (b) unobstructed (c) roundabout (d) scenic.

3. The speaker had a *dynamic* (dī-nām'ik) style of delivery. (a) humorous (b) unique (c) convincing (d) forceful.

4. The trip abroad proved to be an *edifying* (ēd'fī-ing) experience. (a) expensive (b) educational (c) unrewarding (d) unforgettable.

5. The group spent a *fortnight* (fort'nit) in Rome. (a) 4 days (b) 4 weeks (c) 2 weeks (d) 40 days.

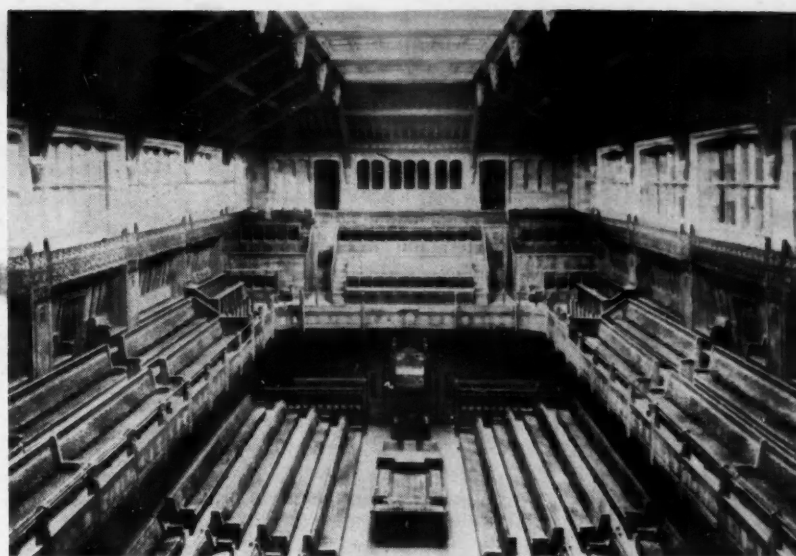
6. The former ambassador gave a *graphic* (grāf'ik) description of the country from which he had just returned. (a) discouraging (b) rosy (c) vivid (d) geographical.

## References

"The Arab Refugees: A Decade of Dilemma for the United Nations," by James M. Ludlow, *Department of State Bulletin*, November 17, 1958.

"The Coming World Refugee Year and The High Commissioner's Program," *United Nations Review*, March.

"Special Report of Zellerbach Commission on European Refugee Situation," remarks before U. S. Senate by Senator Jacob Javits of New York, *Congressional Record*, March 25, p. 4635.



WHERE HOUSE OF COMMONS MEETS in Britain's Parliament. Almost destroyed by bombing during World War II, the Commons room has since been rebuilt. House of Lords occupies a separate wing. The building is about 100 years old. It is famous for its great tower clock and bell—Big Ben—which sounds the hours in deep tones. On the site of the present structure, in other buildings, British legislators have met for over 400 years.

## Development of Democratic Idea The British Set an Early Example

**D**EMOCRATIC, representative government as we know it today (see page 1 article) has come about in part because of battles won hundreds of years ago in Britain. The history of modern democracy is, in fact, very closely tied to the development of the British Parliament.

Our Declaration of Independence and Constitution contain statements on representative government and the right of free speech that can be traced, in large degree, to precedents established many years before in England.

Our third President, Thomas Jefferson, wrote a guide for conducting Congress and based it on the rules of the British Parliament. France and many other nations have parliamentary systems of government based to a large extent on England's.

### Early Assembly

The *witenagemot*, or assembly of wise men, was the first real national council for Britain. Under King Edgar in the 900's, this council advised the monarch on the appointment and removal of officials, and on the making of treaties. It also acted as a supreme court.

Members of this assembly were men acceptable to the king. However, the ordinary people sometimes were permitted to come to the meetings and make known their wishes. The assembly was, therefore, an early step toward legislative government.

The *Magna Charta*, or Great Charter, a tremendous forward step toward constitutional government in England, was forced upon King John in 1215. The charter established the right of an accused person to a fair trial. Won by discontented barons and knights, it also forbade the collection of taxes without their consent. But, while the charter protected the barons from arbitrary taxes, it left them free to tax the tenants and serfs on their great estates.

Representation for all the people developed very slowly, as a long series of kings gradually felt obliged to call in representatives from councils and districts for meetings to assess taxes. These early representatives of the

people, however, were subject to wishes of the king. Truly representative government emerged finally in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, although women did not win the right to take part in the election of officials until much later. A woman was named to a British cabinet post for the first time in 1929. She was Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labor.

The British usually refer to 1295 as the year of the *model parliament*, the one which established a clear pattern for development of a real government of the people. Called the "commons," it was summoned by Edward I. He directed that 2 knights from each county, 2 citizens from each city, and 2 from each town be elected as representatives to his council.

The Lords, or the nobility, were the most powerful group in the "commons" for many years. Gradually, though, the people built up their power to exceed that of the Lords—most of whom sit in the legislature by reason of their noble titles. Today, the Lords can delay legislation up to 2 years in some cases, but they have no real power to veto it permanently or to pass laws. Their influence is felt mainly as they advise on legislation.

Parliament met as one house at first. Edward III permitted the establishment of 2 houses, the *Commons* and the *Lords*, about the middle of the 14th century. Thus the framework of the Parliament, as we know it today, has existed for over 600 years.

### Check on Kings

Kings tried frequently to assert their power and check representative, democratic rule. But, by a "bill of rights" in 1689, Britain's Parliament established the principle that it was superior to the kings. From that time on, the tradition grew that kings "reign but do not rule."

Today, in democratic Britain, the monarch is looked upon only as a symbol of the unity of the British peoples. Power is reserved for Parliament, and particularly to the elected House of Commons—with the Prime Minister acting as head of the executive branch of government.—By TOM HAWKINS

## News Quiz

### Terms We Should Know

1. What is meant by the term "pure democracy"? Give an example.
2. Explain the chief difference between the parliamentary system of government and our check-and-balance system.
3. Why is it inaccurate for the communists to call Soviet-dominated countries "republics"?
4. When elections are held under a dictatorship, what is their purpose and how are they conducted?
5. Briefly describe the system of property ownership that prevails in the United States. What did President Eisenhower mean when he said, "There is no such thing as pure competitive free enterprise"?
6. Tell about the Russian system of property ownership.
7. There is a vital difference between British socialism and Soviet communism. Explain it.
8. Define *nationalism* and *imperialism*.

### Discussion

1. Do you think the present rivalry between political systems will result in global war, or do you believe it is possible for countries with different systems to get along together? Explain your views.
2. If you were talking with a Russian student, what would you say in an effort to convince him that our political and economic systems are superior to those in his country?
3. If you were talking to an African student, how would you seek to convince him that Russia and Red China are the most "imperialistic" powers today?

### World's Refugees

1. Give a brief description of the refugee problem in Europe and the Mideast.
2. Which lands of Asia have large numbers of refugees?
3. Describe the kinds of assistance that nearly all refugees need.
4. How are various groups trying to meet the refugee problem?
5. What are the recommendations of the Zellerbach Commission?
6. Give the views of those who think our nation should take additional steps to admit more refugees to the United States.
7. What opinions are put forth by Americans who oppose any sizable increase in immigration?

### Discussion

1. Do you or do you not think we should admit additional numbers of refugees to the United States? Give reasons for your views.
2. Would you favor or oppose having local leaders invite some of those refugees who enter the United States under our regular quota system to settle in your community? Explain your answer.

### Miscellaneous

1. What will Thruston Morton do about his senatorial job now that he is to serve as chairman of the Republican National Committee?
2. Tell of the political decision reached by Konrad Adenauer. Why are U. S. leaders concerned?
3. What is the maximum height set by Russia for planes going to and from West Berlin? Does the United States agree in principle to this restriction? Explain.
4. Why do many Russians feel that Premier Khrushchev should call off the proposed \$100,000,000 loan to Nasser's United Arab Republic?
5. What remote Asian land just completed its first general election?
6. Is it true that the United States is willing, at any cost, to beat Russia in the race to launch a manned satellite? Explain.
7. Is Cuba's Premier Castro on friendly terms with the United States?
8. Name some leading products of the Netherlands' farms and industries.



# The Story of the Week

## New GOP Chairman Prepares for 1960

Senator Thruston Morton, newly appointed Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is hoping for a comeback victory by his party in the 1960 elections. The Kentucky senator replaces former Chairman Meade Alcorn who resigned from the post in order to devote full time to his law practice.

Mr. Morton will continue to hold his Senate seat—won in 1956—while acting as party chairman. He is the first person in more than 25 years to serve in both of these important capacities at the same time.

Senator Morton graduated from Yale University in 1929. He joined the Louisville grain and milling firm of Ballard and Ballard, of which he later became president. He served on active duty with the U. S. Navy during World War II and is now a Commander in the Naval Reserve.



Sen. Morton

Before his election to the Senate, Mr. Morton served 3 terms, from 1947 to 1953, in the United States House of Representatives. From 1953 to 1956, he was Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations. In this post, he served as a connecting link between the State Department and Congress.

## Soviet-UAR Relations Deteriorate Further

President Nasser's recent attacks on the Soviet Union—brought on by communist gains in Iraq—have raised the question of whether Russia will continue to aid the United Arab Republic.

During the period when the 2 nations were on friendly terms, Russia supplied the UAR with much machine equipment, along with weapons for her army. In addition, the Soviets promised to lend Nasser \$100,000,000. This money was to be used in the construction of a large dam on the Nile River.

Although relations between Russia and the UAR have cooled considerably since the time that the loan was promised, it has not been canceled thus far. Khrushchev has called Nasser a "young hot head," however, and a real break could take place between the 2 former friends at any time.

## Fidel Castro's Visit To the United States

Cuba's Premier Fidel Castro is now visiting the United States as a guest of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. He accepted the invitation before assuming his present post last February 2.

Although he is not an official guest of the U. S. government, Castro has taken advantage of his trip here to seek loans from the United States Export-Import Bank.

Cuba's economic condition is very poor at this time. The world price of sugar, Cuba's main export, has been falling. The Government's seizure of businesses belonging to supporters of the old Batista regime has also con-

tributed to the island nation's economic slump.

It is hoped that Castro's visit can help smooth over U. S.-Cuban relations which have deteriorated considerably in the past few months. Castro has severely criticized American sugar import quotas which are maintained to protect our own industry. He has even remarked that, in the event of a war between the United States and Russia, Cuba would adopt a neutral position.

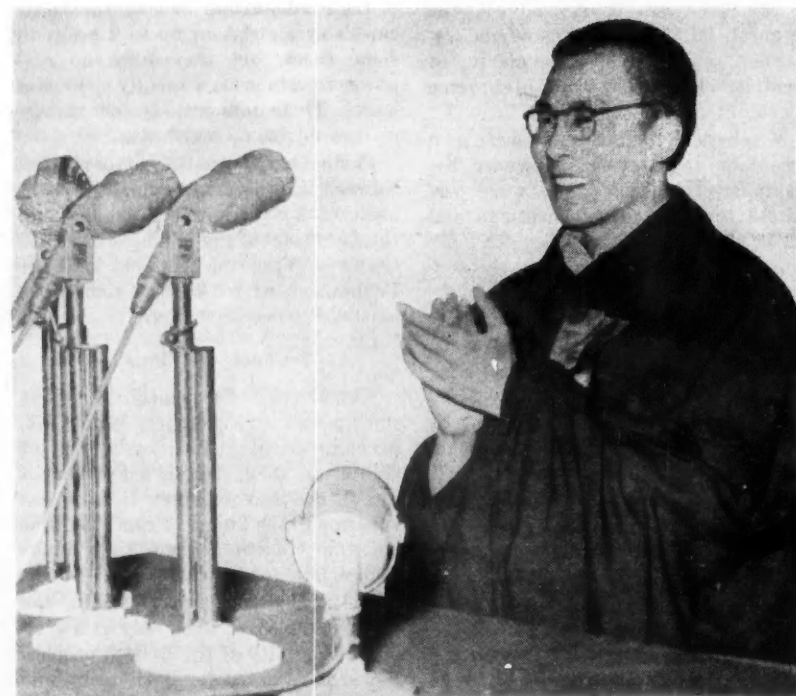
## U. S. Moves Closer To Manned Space Travel

The 7 men, all married, who have been chosen as candidates for the first manned U. S. flight into space will soon begin months of exhaustive training. They were selected from an original group of 55 volunteers—pilots in the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps. The field will not be narrowed down to one until shortly before the flight occurs.

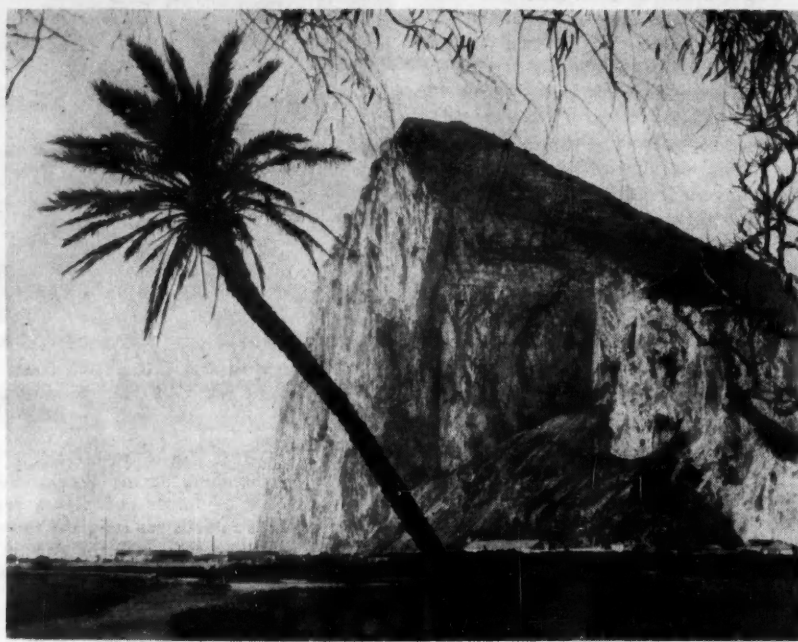
The 7 candidates for this dramatic and significant experiment will spend most of their time at the Langley Research Center in Virginia. In addition, though, they will train at the Wright Air Development Center in Ohio, the Naval Air Development Center in Pennsylvania, the Atlantic Missile Range, Cape Canaveral, Florida, and a number of other bases.

Experts estimate that an American may travel into space sometime in 1961. The first trip will probably last about 24 hours, during which time the manned satellite will orbit the earth at a height of 100 to 150 miles. At the end of the 24-hour period, if all goes well, the satellite and its passenger will be brought down safely at a predetermined spot.

Hugh Dryden, Deputy Director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, says that this first venture into space should be as safe as "the first flights of a new high-performance airplane." He emphasized that the U. S. would not try to send a man into orbit until maximum safety precautions could be observed. He



DALAI LAMA, Tibetan ruler who fled to India to avoid capture by communist China's forces. He is shown here in his own country, making a speech into the microphones, at a time when Tibetans still hoped to remain independent.



EWING GALLOWAY

ROCK OF GIBRALTAR, British colony and naval base in the Mediterranean Sea. Important as an outpost guarding the sea's western entrance, Gibraltar has an area of only 2 square miles. Its population is 25,000. Britain obtained the former Spanish territory in 1713. It is fewer than 8 miles from Africa.

added that the Soviet Union, "where human life is held in less regard," might attempt the feat of manned space travel before we do.

## World Weighs Effect Of Adenauer Action

U. S. officials are confident that West Germany will continue to work closely with the free world after Konrad Adenauer steps down from the Chancellorship. He will do so sometime before September 11. The 83-year-old German leader plans to seek the less influential post of President.

It is believed that either Ludwig Erhard, the Vice Chancellor, or Finance Minister Franz Etzel will be chosen to replace him. Both men are good friends of the United States.

The President is selected every 5 years by an electoral college composed of members of the Bundestag (main house of Parliament) and representa-

tives of the 10 West German states. This body is scheduled to convene on July 1. The person chosen as President will assume his duties early this fall.

The President now in office, Theodore Heuss, has served 2 terms. Under law, he cannot seek a third. If Adenauer becomes the next President, it will be up to him to name a new Chancellor—subject to approval by the Bundestag.

Konrad Adenauer has been the leader of the West German state for 10 crucial years. Throughout this period, he has stood firmly for democracy within his nation and for close cooperation with the free world. Under his guidance, West Germany has made a remarkable recovery from the moral and physical ravages of the Second World War.

## Capsule Headlines Around the Globe

**Brunei.** This tiny, oil-rich land, located in the northern part of the island of Borneo, has been ruled by a British governor since 1906. Soon, it will take control of its own national affairs.

The Sultan of Brunei will become the country's chief of state. A constitution now being drawn up will give Brunei's 55,000 inhabitants a voice in government decisions.

Great Britain will continue to direct the country's defense and foreign affairs.

**Red China.** The communist government in Peiping is continuing an all-out effort to smash the Tibetan revolt. Rebel tribesmen apparently still control large areas of that country. There have also been persistent reports of uprisings in Mongolia and outlying provinces of communist China itself.

It is still too early to tell whether these disturbances will be put down, or whether they may actually pose a serious threat to communist rule on the mainland of China.

**Russia.** Doctors are said to have told Premier Khrushchev to slow down and take things easy, perhaps even get out and play some golf. The Soviet leader reportedly suffered a fainting



spell during a visit to East Berlin last month.

**Nepal.** This remote land, located in the Himalaya Mountains between Tibet and India, is now tabulating the results of its first general election. At stake are 109 seats in a legislature which will share governing powers with the King, Mahendra Bir Bikram. Of the 88 seats thus far decided, the communists have won only 4.

### Bargain Price For State Chart

Teachers using this paper in their classrooms have already received copies of our 2-color, 50 x 37 inch wall chart entitled "The United States in Facts and Figures—Geographic, Economic, Social, and Political Comparisons."

We have a limited number of the charts left and we are offering them on a first-come, first-served basis to teachers and students for 50 cents each. If you would like a copy, send order together with payment to the Civic Education Service, 1733 K Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

The chart contains thousands of facts about our 50 states.

### U. S. Continues High Altitude Berlin Flights

Despite stiff Soviet protests, the U. S. has reserved the right to travel above 10,000 feet in flights to and from West Berlin. This altitude was set by Russia as the maximum at which U. S. planes using the Berlin air corridors should fly. The Soviets claim that there is a risk of collisions above that height.

American officials state that there is no legal ceiling in the Berlin air corridors and that our planes can fly at any height desirable in ferrying supplies.

The problem of high-altitude flights does not arise with regular piston-driven aircraft. However, a new prop-jet transport recently put into operation by this country must fly well over

10,000 feet in order to run efficiently. In case of another Berlin blockade, the United States has made it clear that it will use this plane, which can carry very large cargo, in flights to and from that city.

### Progress Being Made In ICBM Tests

In one of the most successful tests of an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) carried out so far, a nose cone was recently recovered after a flight of 5,000 miles. The cone, which can carry an atomic or hydrogen warhead, was fired directly on target by a Thor-Able rocket. It was the first time that a nose cone has been recovered after a flight of this distance.

Two hours after it hit the water somewhere over the Atlantic Ocean, the cone was spotted by a reconnaissance plane. Earlier, its re-entry was sighted by ships in the area. It appeared similar to a small meteor.

The main purpose of the test was to see how well a nose cone can survive the blazing re-entry into the earth's atmosphere. Scientists are working on developing a shield which would be capable of protecting nuclear warheads from friction if they were delivered by ICBMs.

It is also reported that the recent test employed a new missile-guidance system of "pin-point accuracy."

### Foreign Languages Translated by Machine

A system of language translation by machines has been developed. It should prove of great value in converting foreign scientific data into English. There is presently a large backlog of this material going unused, because of a shortage of people capable of translating it.

Two types of IBM computers are involved in the operation. One of them is the kind used to track earth satellites in orbit. At the present time the machines can translate at the rate of 200 words a minute, faster than nor-



**RESCUING ANIMALS** in the African Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. A huge dam now blocks the Zambezi River, and water has spread through a big part of the river valley to form a lake. The antelope above, lions, and thousands of other animals are being taken off tiny pieces of land that are still above the water. They are being moved to new homes in nearby territory.

mal talking speed. As the system is perfected, the conversion rate should approach 400 words a minute. The machines will eventually have a vocabulary of half a million words.

Intensive work on machine translation has been carried on by language experts at Georgetown University in the nation's capital since September of 1956. Prior to that time, it was only a theory, and one which many scientists did not believe would work out.

### Polls Show Nixon as Republicans' Choice

According to recent Gallup polls, Vice President Nixon is the leading contender for the 1960 Republican Presidential nomination. The latest poll shows Mr. Nixon as the choice of 56% of Republican voters. New York's Governor Rockefeller is favored by 23%, while others trail far behind.

Last January, Mr. Rockefeller was supported by 27% of the GOP camp as compared with 56% for the Vice President.

Among independents—those who do not consistently support either major party—Mr. Nixon leads Governor Rockefeller by 41% to 23%. Last January, the Vice President held only a slim 1% margin among independents.

### American Student Visits Moscow University

Campus life at the University of Moscow is surprisingly similar to that in American colleges, says Monroe Price, a Yale student back from a visit to Russia. Mr. Price, editor of the *Yale Daily News*, returned to the United States early this month after spending 6 days in the Soviet capital.

Moscow University, attended by 22,000 students, has 64 extracurricular activities. The social life is highlighted by Saturday night dances at which many American songs are played.

There is a television set on every dormitory floor. Tape machines in the corridors blare out jazz selections re-

corded from U. S. Information Agency's Voice of America broadcasts.

Along with the social life, Mr. Price was greatly impressed with the serious attitude of Russian students toward their studies.

### Senate and House Committees at Work

Much of the business carried out on Capitol Hill takes place in committee rooms. When hearings are open to the public, representatives of various organizations which may be affected, by laws under consideration are permitted to express their views. Public meetings are known as *open sessions*, the others are *closed*. Here are a few of the committee hearings which were held one day earlier this month:

#### Senate

**Judiciary Committee**—open. Considered the nomination of Potter Stewart as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

**Select Committee on Labor Activities**—open. Continued hearings on the jukebox industry.

**Space Committee**—open. Continued hearings on amount of money to be provided in 1960 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

#### House of Representatives

**Foreign Affairs**—closed. Heard testimony of NATO commander, General Lauris Norstad.

**Ways and Means**—open. Discussed unemployment compensation.

**Government Operations Subcommittee**—open. On executive and legislative reorganization.

### Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles in next week's issue will deal with (1) state governments and their problems; and (2) U. S.-Soviet economic rivalry.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

A man who was down on his luck posted himself in front of an office building with a tray of shoe laces, which he peddled to the passing crowd. One executive made a habit of giving the unfortunate a dime daily, but he never accepted the laces.

This routine went on for weeks, until one day the peddler, upon receiving the dime, tapped his departing benefactor on the back and said: "I don't like to bring this up, sir, but the laces are now 15 cents."

Overheard on television: Back to our sponsor in a moment; but first a word from the program.

★ Sign on the back of a broken-down jalopy: "Shot rod."

★ Jack: Why did you pour onion juice on the bridge?  
Jill: I wanted to see the Bridge on the River Kwai.

★ First Scout: I suppose you know you will have to make a map of your 14-mile hike before you become a first class scout.  
Second Scout: Yes, that's what has me worried. I can't find a piece of paper 14 miles long.

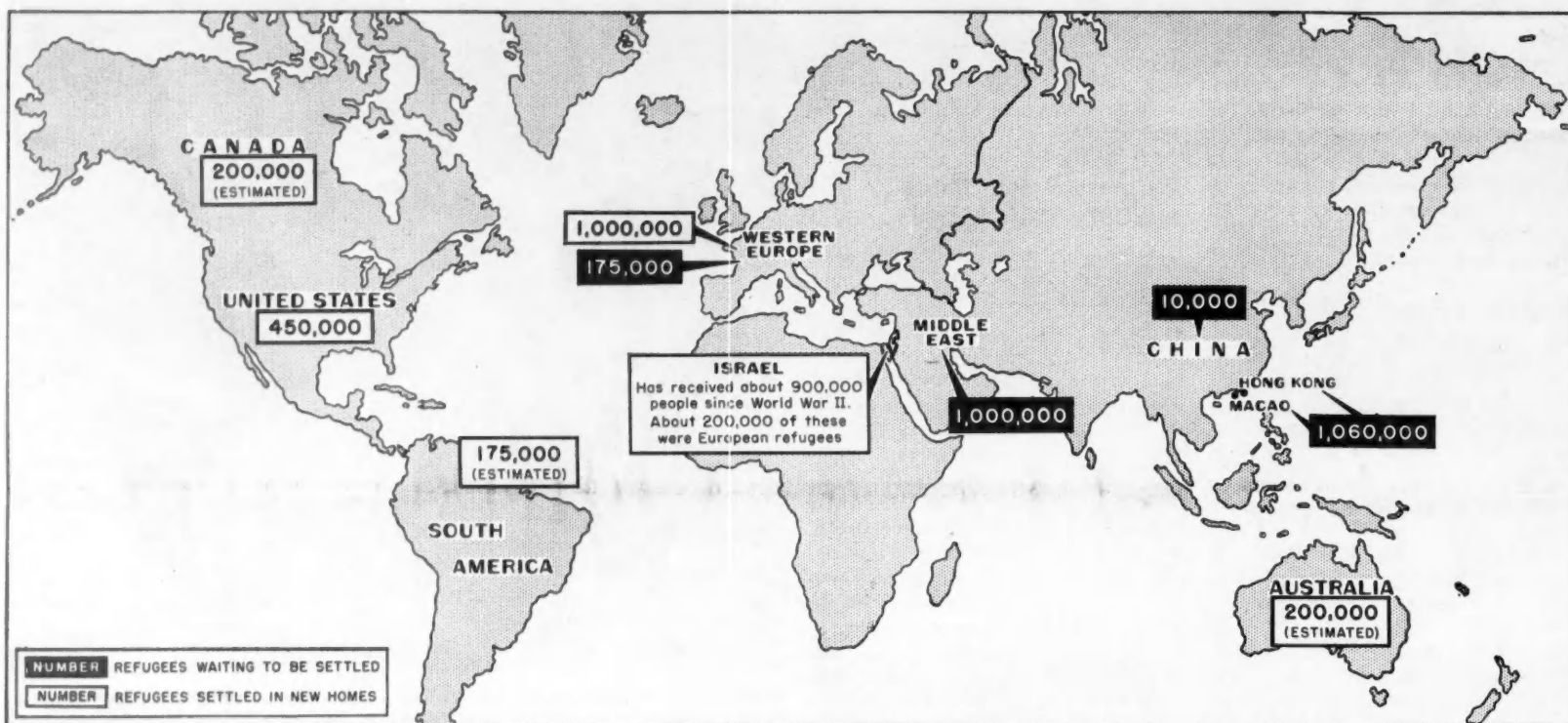
★ "I always like to hear a man talk about himself because then I never hear anything but good."—Will Rogers

★ "What stops most people from buying a color TV set is seeing the black and white price tag."—Herb Shriner

★ Mrs. Tish: Tell me, what do you use to clean your carpet?  
Mrs. Tash: I've tried lots of things, but I find my husband best.



ARTHUR WINBERG



THE FIGURES ABOVE do not include millions who have fled from one part of a divided country to another—some from East to West Germany, and others

from North to South Korea, from North to South Viet Nam, or from Red China's mainland to Taiwan, island headquarters of Chiang Kai-shek

## Refugee Problem

(Concluded from page 1)

an Jews have found refuge in Israel.

Most of those who have entered Israel can no longer be looked upon as refugees. They are now completely resettled citizens of Israel. Some, though, still require aid to get along.

**Asia's refugees.** Since 1950, more than 2,000,000 refugees have entered democratic South Korea from communist North Korea. About 2,000,000 Chinese fled to Taiwan (Formosa) when communists took over the mainland of China.

The division of British-controlled India into the independent countries of India and Pakistan in 1947 resulted in great population shifts. Thousands of Hindus fled Pakistan, while large numbers of Moslems left India.

Today, one of the most packed refugee areas in the world is the British-controlled colony of Hong Kong on the coast of Red China. About 1,000,000 people fleeing from Chinese communist rule are living in incredibly crowded conditions in this city. Another 60,000 are on the island of Macao, a Portuguese possession near Hong Kong.

How long people may, under some conditions, remain refugees is seen by the fact that in Red China there are today 10,000 Europeans eager to leave the country. They are White Russian (non-communist) families, whose older members fled from Russia soon after the communists came into power in the Bolshevik Revolution of 1918. Even after some 40 years in China, the original refugees who are still alive and their children still consider themselves as homeless.

**What they need.** Wherever they may be, refugees have certain points in common. They have fled because of persecution or fear of it. They are usually poor since they have generally gone from their homes hurriedly, leaving most of their possessions behind. Most of them want to be able to settle down again, and to have the opportunity of making a decent living for themselves and their families.

The first step in aiding them is to provide food, temporary shelter, and necessary clothing. Many groups are

helping furnish this type of assistance. The United Nations is playing a big role, particularly in the Middle East where it is maintaining camps for Arabs. The United States has been the largest single contributor to the UN refugee program, and we have also helped European refugees through other channels.

The countries to which refugees have fled, though often hard pressed to provide aid, have in most cases tackled the problem vigorously. Among such nations are Austria, West Germany, and Israel. Private agencies, international groups, and religious bodies have also given assistance to refugees.

**Resettlement.** As soon as their first needs are fulfilled, the next step is to arrange permanent resettlement for the refugees. Occasionally they decide to return to their own countries, especially if there has been a change in government. In most cases, though, the conditions which drove them from their homelands remain the same, so they want to settle elsewhere.

Many refugees reside in lands near their old countries. However, it is not always possible for them to do so. For example, at the time of the Hungarian revolt in 1956, neighboring Austria was taxed to the utmost by the arrival of thousands of Hungarian refugees who had crossed the border. Austria could not possibly provide permanent jobs and homes for all who entered the country.

Many nations cooperated in meeting this situation. Within a space of 10 months, some 170,000 Hungarians were permanently resettled in 38 different countries. The United States accepted more than 35,000 of these people. Large numbers received new homes in Canada, Britain, West Germany, and Australia. What happened in this case showed what can be accomplished when many nations work together in dealing with the refugee problem.

**Special year.** Last December, the United Nations designated that the 12-month period beginning July 1, 1959, would be known as World Refugee Year. During that period a special attempt will be made to obtain increased assistance for refugees throughout the world, and to encourage opportunities for their resettlement.

With this special year approaching, a recent survey of the European refugee problem is especially timely. It was made by a private American group known as the Zellerbach Commission. At the head of the group are Harold Zellerbach, a San Francisco businessman, and Angier Biddle Duke, former government official.

The Zellerbach Commission recommends a "crash program" to solve the European refugee problem. It states that there are now 165,000 non-settled refugees in free Europe and estimates there will be about 25,000 more in the next 2 years. In addition, as we have already noted, there are about 10,000 European refugees in Red China.

The Commission recommends that the United States take the lead in resettling these refugees. It asks that we take in about 25,000 refugees annually over a 2-year period. They would be in addition to the regular quota of European immigrants admitted each year, and would thus have to be the subject of special congressional action. Other countries would be expected to cooperate in providing new homes for the remaining 150,000 European refugees.

To carry this program out, the Zellerbach Commission recommends that we spend between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 a year for 2 years. That would be in addition to the \$18,500,000 that President Eisenhower has recommended for refugee relief during the next fiscal, or bookkeeping, year which begins July 1. If the Zellerbach recommendations are adopted, the total outlay for this purpose in the coming 12-month period will be boosted to about \$24,000,000.

**For the program.** Some Americans think we should carry out these recommendations and, moreover, take other steps to help refugees. They say:

"Let's wind up the European refugee problem by carrying out the recommendations of the Zellerbach Commission. We are a big and wealthy nation and can absorb much larger numbers of refugees than we have done in recent years.

"As leader of the world's free nations, we should welcome to our shores those who have been denied the human rights we cherish so highly. With our

economy expanding, we can use the skills of the refugees without making any hardship for Americans.

"The existence of these European refugees—most of whom fled from communism—is a challenge to the free world. Let us meet that challenge in a sympathetic and humanitarian way.

"We would also do well to admit refugees from other parts of the world. Asians, for example, can make valuable contributions here. Moreover, by admitting these refugees in increasing numbers, we can disprove what some Asians have long contended—that we discriminate against them. Such a step would tighten the ties between us and such lands as India, Indonesia, and Japan."

**Opposing views.** Others do not look so favorably on the recommendations of the Zellerbach Commission. They feel that we are doing about as much as we can in aiding refugees and that we should not expand our program. They argue:

"As much as we sympathize with these refugees, we must remember that our government's first duty is to protect the welfare of its own citizens. If we admit too many foreigners, the government will either have to support them, or, at a time when considerable unemployment prevails, they will deprive Americans of jobs.

"A line has to be drawn somewhere. Once we started breaching our quota system, there would be continual pressure to admit more and more refugees to this country. We would soon be confronted with staggering problems involving housing, employment, and citizenship training.

"Let us continue to curb immigration in the same sensible way as we have in the past. Restrictions on Asians are not discriminatory—but simply recognize the fact that they have far different backgrounds from Americans, most of whom are of European ancestry. Therefore, they are more difficult to Americanize.

"Actually we can be proud of our record in this field. We have helped millions of refugees since 1945. It is only common sense, though, that we provide certain safeguards."

This argument will be threshed out in Congress during coming weeks.

—By HOWARD SWEET



## Readers Say—

The majority of parents do not discipline youths enough at an early age. Discipline exerted later leads to rebellion. Some young people engage in conduct of which their parents do not approve, because it gives these young people the satisfaction of being with the crowd, and of being "understood."

BETTY DIEDE,  
Seattle, Washington

★

American youth is much criticized today. They say we don't study hard enough, that we are letting the Russian students get ahead of us, that we have terrible manners and no respect. All of this is overemphasized. How often, when teen-agers do something worthwhile or good, do you see it making the headlines?

ALYCE TOLES,  
Oak Hill, West Virginia

★

The word "respect" is becoming obsolete. Perhaps the reason for this is that, whereas teen-agers are expected to act like adults, they do not themselves receive the respect that adults are supposed to enjoy.

SHERRY CHASTEEN,  
Decatur, Illinois

★

I made a survey of all American history students at our school as to which flower should be made our country's national flower. Here are the results: rose, 221 votes; marigold, 166 votes; dogwood blossom, 118 votes; carnation, 71 votes; corn tassel, 47 votes.

DON ADDY,  
Wichita, Kansas

★

I have heard and read enough about the conditions of the American Indians to know that something has to be done for them. We should not forget that the Indians were in America first.

CONNIE MUIR,  
Wilmington, California

★

Our expanding cities are a threat to our land. Each time a lot or an acre is sold for a suburban home, the nation's farm land decreases. With our population growing and farm land shrinking, what will coming generations do for food?

JACLYN DICKSON,  
Newton, Kansas

★

Jimmy Rachels' prize-winning essay in the "Voice of Democracy" contest was excellent. I disagreed with him on only one point. He says that, in our democratic country, "money and social prestige have no effect on achievement, but that one's true inner self determines his outcome." If this is true, why do we have racial discrimination, or why do wealthy people sometimes get special favors, as they seem to do?

FRANCES FERGUSON,  
St. Louis, Missouri



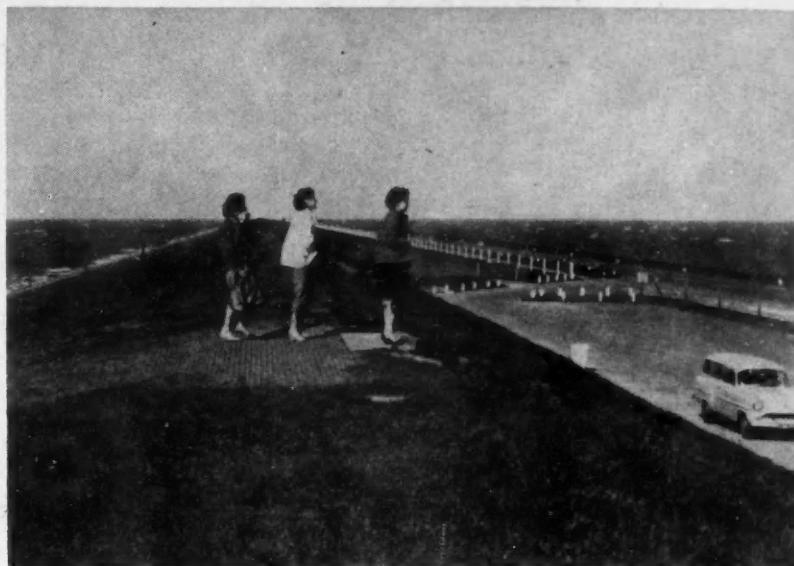
I think Mr. Macmillan's speech to the Russians voiced the views of many people in the world. We should try to have a better understanding with the Russian people, by cultural and scientific exchanges, and by developing the tourist trade. Through such efforts, we may insure world peace.

ROLAND WAGBERG,  
Iron River, Michigan

★

Too much emphasis is placed on test grades in American schools. In my opinion, interest, class-work, and homework are the items that should determine course ratings.

STEPHEN ANISH,  
Jersey City, New Jersey



DIKES in the Netherlands keep out the sea. This is a new one, built after disastrous floods in 1953. Note that top of dike serves as a highway.

## Spring and Tulips in Netherlands Festivals Attract Many Tourists

**G**REAT fields of tulips in rich reds, gay yellows, deep browns, and purples brighten the Netherlands (also called Holland) this month. The fields are spread over many miles in the little European land, and the blooms each year are the signal for festivals that last through April and well into May.

Americans and Europeans on holiday often tour the Netherlands just to see the flowers. More important, flower merchants of many nations go there in the spring to buy bulbs. Tulips are big business for the Hollanders and have been for more than 300 years. The United States is one important customer for the Dutch bulbs. (Holland, Michigan, settled by Dutch immigrants in the 19th century, is a U. S. tulip center, and also has a spring festival.)

### Land of Windmills

The Netherlands has attractions other than tulips. It is a land of picturesque windmills, built long ago; of wooden shoes; of great dikes, which stand against the sea; and of many canals—which are shared by holiday sailing boats and commercial barges carrying cheese, coal, and industrial products to markets.

The windmills once furnished power to pump water from farm lands into the canals and rivers. Nowadays, most of the pumping is done by electricity, but some mills continue to operate as of old. While most people wear shoes and clothing quite like ours, farmers often find the wooden shoes very practical in damp fields.

The dikes are vital protectors of the Netherlands. Much of the country's soil was once beneath the sea, which was pushed back by drainage and held back by the dams and dikes. Without them, almost half of the land would be flooded.

There is always the danger of a break. In 1953, for example, floods beat down dikes, and nearly 2,000 people were drowned as water swept over nearly 5% of the country. There has been no such disaster since, but the Dutch are always on guard. In the past few years, they have built new dikes and strengthened older ones to increase defenses against the sea.

As a country, the Netherlands is

small. Its area of 12,500 square miles is not much larger than that of Maryland. Population is 11,173,000, or about 894 persons to the square mile. This density makes it the world's most thickly populated land.

Crowded as it is, the Netherlands is still trying to gain more land from the ocean. The Zuider Zee, formerly an arm of the salty North Sea, has been turned into a smaller fresh-water lake with a new name—IJssel Sea. By drainage, new land has been made available.

### Industry and Farming

The Dutch have become great industrialists, making fine goods for export. Radios, bicycles, polished diamonds, chemicals, machine tools, and ships are important products. Five-sixths of the employed people in the Netherlands are in industry.

Farming goes hand in hand with industry. Besides the tulip bulbs, agriculture turns out fine cheeses, meat products, vegetables, and poultry which are sold to many nations—including West Germany and Britain.

Earnings from the industrial and agricultural exports, a big shipping fleet, and a large international banking business all help to make the Netherlands a prosperous and modern nation.

Queen Juliana is head of state, but government is thoroughly democratic with a Premier as chief executive and a legislature chosen by the people. Amsterdam, population 871,000, is called the capital, but The Hague, population 606,000, is the real seat of government.

—By TOM HAWKINS

### New Book of Planes

American aircraft, from small passenger planes to our huge B-52 jet bomber; missiles and rockets, from the anti-aircraft Nike to the ocean-spanning Atlas—they're pictured and described in a new, 149-page book that is just off the press.

This paper-covered volume, "United States Aircraft, Missiles, and Space Craft—1959," priced at \$1 per copy, can be obtained from the National Aviation Education Council, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Monthly Test

**NOTE TO TEACHERS:** This test covers the issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated March 9, 16, 23, April 6, and 13.

**Scoring:** If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

**DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS:** In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. Marshal Tito's policy of "following his own brand of communism" in Yugoslavia has been strongly denounced by top officials of (a) Russia and communist China; (b) India and Pakistan; (c) the United Arab Republic; (d) Britain and the United States.

2. While visiting Soviet leaders in Russia recently, Britain's Prime Minister Macmillan called for (a) drastic revision of the UN Charter; (b) a declaration of war on the Soviet Union by NATO; (c) step-by-step negotiation of differences between Russia and the West; (d) a special session of the UN General Assembly to consider the Berlin crisis.

3. Under the federal government's "relocation program," many American Indians have been (a) forced to return to reservations; (b) assisted in moving from reservations to other parts of the United States; (c) encouraged to migrate to Mexico and Canada; (d) required to leave their reservations.

4. In 1958, the average income of persons on U. S. farms (a) was the lowest in our country's history; (b) was much higher than the average income of non-farm people; (c) dropped sharply, but was still well above the national average; (d) was about half that of people living in cities.

5. Over the last 5 years, U. S. production of goods and services has (a) increased by an average of less than 2% each year; (b) tripled; (c) doubled; (d) declined sharply.

6. The armed strength of NATO has been seriously weakened by (a) the withdrawal of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark from the organization; (b) the revolt in Algeria against France; (c) the strong communist influence in NATO forces; (d) the refusal of Britain to permit missile-launching sites on her territory.

7. A major reason for recurring economic crises in many Latin American countries is that these lands (a) lack natural resources of any consequence; (b) have almost no good farm land; (c) lack an adequate supply of workers; (d) depend largely on the sale of one or two products in foreign markets.

8. As U. S. business conditions improved in the late months of 1958, and early in 1959, unemployment (a) was eliminated; (b) declined to the lowest level in our history; (c) remained at a fairly high level; (d) rose very sharply.

9. In recent years, the United States has (a) refused to have any dealings with Yugoslavia's communist government; (b) sent Yugoslavia military supplies only; (c) granted considerable economic aid to Yugoslavia; (d) insisted that Yugoslavia renounce communism in order to qualify for economic aid.

10. The Eisenhower Administration favors (a) ending all crop controls and price supports in 1959; (b) gradually reducing crop controls and removing price supports; (c) ending government support of farm prices, and instead giving direct money grants to all farmers; (d) increasing the level at which the government supports farm prices.

11. Over the past 10 years, one of Russia's major goals has been (a) to become a member of NATO; (b) establish a democratic, reunited Germany; (c) gain admission to the UN for East Germany; (d) bring about the collapse of NATO.

12. The revolt against communist China in Tibet will undoubtedly result in (a) Tibet's gaining complete independence; (b) increased anti-communist feeling in other Asian lands; (c) Tibet's gaining admission to the UN; (d) UN military intervention to protect the Tibetan rebels.

(Concluded on page 8)



## Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

13. In recent years, the central government of Indonesia has (a) had the loyal support of all Indonesians; (b) maintained its leadership, but with serious difficulty at times; (c) become a puppet of communist China; (d) been taken over by an outright military dictatorship.

14. The citizens of Israel (a) came mostly to that country from the Arab lands of Asia and Africa; (b) came, in most cases, from the Americas; (c) have come from some 80 different lands on various continents; (d) have, with few exceptions, always lived in Palestine, or Israel.

15. In the past 15 years, the trend in Latin American countries has been toward (a) rule by small groups of army officers; (b) increased rule by dictators; (c) rule by communist puppets; (d) increased democratic rule.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the statement.

16. In area, the United States and \_\_\_\_\_ are by far the largest nations in NATO.

17. For several centuries, the government of \_\_\_\_\_ has been headed by a religious leader known as the Dalai Lama.

18. Most immigrants into Israel during recent months have come from the communist country of \_\_\_\_\_.

19. Riots and demonstrations have occurred recently in various lands, controlled by European nations, on the continent of \_\_\_\_\_.

20. The NATO country which lies farthest to the east is \_\_\_\_\_.

21. Ownership of the territory of western New Guinea is in dispute between the Netherlands and \_\_\_\_\_.

22. What European country is preparing to test its first nuclear bomb?

23. King Hussein of \_\_\_\_\_ recently made an "informal" visit to the United States.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

24. David Ben-Gurion
25. Paul-Henri Spaak
26. Ezra Taft Benson
27. Arthur Flemming
28. Sukarno
- A. U. S. Secretary of Agriculture
- B. U. S. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
- C. Premier of Iraq
- D. Prime Minister of Israel
- E. Secretary General of NATO
- F. President of Indonesia

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter preceding the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in italics.

29. After a protracted debate, Congress voted to extend the law. (a) bitter; (b) friendly; (c) one-sided; (d) prolonged.

30. The Prime Minister's *belligerent* speech surprised the visiting diplomats. (a) friendly; (b) restrained; (c) hostile; (d) humorous.

31. In the history of the United States to date, only 1 President has been impeached. (a) granted a pension; (b) removed from office; (c) re-elected; (d) officially charged with misbehavior in office.

32. Most members of the congressional committee had a *rudimentary* knowledge of nuclear physics. (a) thorough; (b) elementary; (c) special; (d) very helpful.

33. *Suffrage* is still denied residents of the District of Columbia. (a) the right to vote; (b) economic security; (c) freedom of expression; (d) the right to travel freely.



Baby-sitting, a possible summer job



Some may find work at a filling station

## Competition for Jobs Is Keen

### Start Now to Find One for Summer

ARE you one of the thousands of high school students who plan to get a job during the summer months before returning to school or going to college in the fall? If so, you should begin now to get in touch with prospective employers, for the number of summer openings for teen-agers is limited.

In mapping out a vacation work program, try to find a job in your chosen career or in a related field if possible. If you haven't yet decided on your life's work, take a job that interests you most. Remember, any work experience at all can be helpful to you in later life when prospective employers ask about your employment record.

If you are looking forward to a career in any field requiring you to have frequent dealings with people, employment in a summer camp will give you valuable experience. These camps are now sifting applications for openings to be filled in the summer months.

#### How to Go about It

Camp counselors usually must be 18 years of age, though younger teen-agers are often employed as junior counselors or trainees. As a rule, skill in handicrafts or ability in sports is required of applicants for such jobs. Apply in person or in writing to camp directors if you want employment in this field. Newspapers and magazines often carry advertisements which give the necessary information.

Summer jobs with the U. S. Forest Service, such as maintaining trails and helping to prevent fires, can help you get started in a career in forestry. These jobs are filled by regional offices. Write to the U. S. Forest Service, Washington 25, D. C., for information on where to apply.

If you are interested in agriculture as a vocation, you will find it relatively easy to find work in your chosen field. The best source of information for any type of farm employment is your county agricultural agent.

Is science or engineering your field? If so, you may be able to find employment caring for laboratory animals or doing other routine lab duties. Some surveyors and other technical workers also employ part-time helpers. Personnel offices of laboratories in your area may be able to help you obtain a summer job.

Perhaps you have decided on a career in medicine. Some State Health

Services, which usually have offices in the state capital, employ field workers to help make health surveys. You may also get a job as a first-aid attendant at a beach, camp, or school if you can meet the necessary qualifications.

Working as a voluntary nurse's aide in a nearby hospital, if you hope to engage in nursing, will help you obtain practical knowledge of this career.

There are many other fields of employment in which you can get a part-time summer job. These include hardware, garden-supply, food, and other stores that frequently need vacation-time help. They also include gasoline stations, insurance offices, and day nurseries.

#### Your Counselor

In your search for a summer job, make your high school counselor your first stop. He may have a list of openings in your area, and he might be able to help you find what you want. At any rate, he can give you valuable advice on how to go about seeking employment.

Next, drop in at your State Employment Service. Most of these offices are running special summer job campaigns at this time of the year. The state employment officials can also tell you about laws governing age requirements and other rules for different types of work.

Newspaper ads can help you find work. So can some of your friends and neighbors.

You can also make a personal visit to the various firms in your area and talk to personnel managers. A number of companies employ part-time summer help to meet seasonal rushes or to give regular workers time off for vacations. —By ANTON BERLE

#### Pronunciations

Benito Mussolini—bā-nē'tō mōō'sō-lē-nē  
 Brunei—brōō-nī'  
 Bundestag—bōōn'dēs-tāg  
 Franz Etzel—frānz ē'tzēl  
 Ijssel—ī'sul  
 Ludwig Erhard—lōōd'vīg ēr'hārd  
 Mahendra Bir Bikram—mā-hēn'drā bir bik-rām  
 Witenagemot—wīt'ē-nā-gē-mōt'  
 Zuider Zee—zī'der zā'

#### Answers to Know That Word

1. (b) sharp; 2. (c) roundabout; 3. (d) forceful; 4. (b) educational; 5. (c) 2 weeks; 6. (c) vivid.

## Mental Gymnastics or Search for Truth?

By Clay Coss

WHEN you engage in an argument, do you ever stop to figure out what your purpose is? Why are you arguing? What do you hope to accomplish by the discussion?

People often argue for the same reason that children wrestle, or that dogs play or fight. It is a form of exercise. Dogs like nothing better than to engage in make-believe combat. Children feel the same urge.

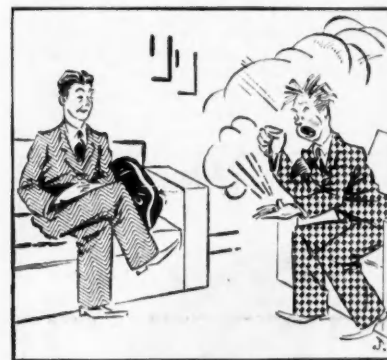
As children grow older, they feel the urge to exercise their minds as well as their bodies. Hence, they engage in mental gymnastics. They argue—try to overcome and impress their companions in discussion.

When this is the purpose of an argument, rules of logic may be ignored. One does not need to be especially reasonable. Any kind of statement or assertion or reply is in order, if it gains a point over one's opponent.

You may, however, have another purpose when you argue. You may be trying to persuade someone to do as you wish him to do. If your object is persuasion, you take care not to embarrass the one with whom you are talking. You do not wish to overcome or defeat him, but instead to win him over to your point of view.

You may have still another motive for arguing. You may be trying to find out the truth about something. So you engage in an exchange of opinions with one whose ideas you respect. You state your point of view and then you listen to his. You are as anxious to learn something from him as you are to have him learn from you. The hope is that, as a result of this give-and-take discussion, or informal debate, both parties to it will come out with more facts and with better balanced ideas than they had before.

If this is your object, you will be a listener as well as a speaker. You will express your convictions as strongly



THIS IS how not to argue

as you can, but you will be willing to change your opinions if it should appear, in the light of new evidence, that you are wrong.

Unfortunately, many people engage only in the first two types of argumentation, and neglect the third. In so doing, they fail to develop their own knowledge to the fullest possible extent, and they are not as useful citizens to their country as they could be.

A good discussion . . . is fundamentally a cooperation. It progresses toward some common understanding.

—By RANDOLPH BOURNE



